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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 09/902,812 | 07/10/2001 | Andres Hejlsberg | MS1-866US | 6426 |

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EXAMINER

CAO, DIEM K

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2194

DATE MAILED: 09/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/902,812

Applicant(s)

HEJLSBERG ET AL.

Examiner

Diem K. Cao

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 July 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-40 are pending.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7/12/2005 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1, 3-4, 16, and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shannon (Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition Specification, v1.2) in view of Sun (Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition, v 1.2.2 API Specification).**

5. As to claim 1, Shannon teaches an application configured to handle requests submitted by remote devices over a network (Servlets and JSP pages ... requests from web clients; page 2-1, and Enterprise JavaBeans ... business logic for a J2EE applications; page 2-2), an application

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program interface to present functions used by the application to access network and computing resources of the distributed computing system (This specification defines ... to application components; page 2-2 and The J2EE client core is typically built on Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition technology; page 2-3 and The J2EE provides a number of APIs ... starting with the core Java APIs and including several Java Standard Extensions; page 6-1), the application program interface comprising various types (JavaIDL API, JDBC Core API, EJB, JSP, etc. pages 6-1 to 6-2).

6. However, Shannon does not explicitly teach the application program interface comprising various types related to constructing user interfaces. Shannon teaches the J2EE specification requires to providing a Java Compatible runtime environment (page 6-1), application clients are typically GUI programs (page 2-1), and the J2EE client core is typically built on Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition technology (page 2-3). Sun teaches the Java 2 Platform Standard Edition provides the API comprising various types related to constructing user interfaces (java.applet, java.awt, java.awt.datatransfer, java.security, java.text, java.util, etc; pages 1-3).

7. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the J2SE is part of the J2EE framework (also as set forth in the previous paragraph, i.e. paragraph 6), and the combination of Shannon and Sun would provide a complete teaching of J2EE.

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8. As to claim 3, Shannon teaches the distributed computing system comprises client devices (Application clients ... desk top computer; page 2-1) and server devices that handle requests from the client devices (J2EE server; page 2-2), the remote devices comprising at least one client device (web clients; page 2-1).

9. As to claim 4, Shannon teaches the distributed computing system comprises client devices (Application clients ... desk top computer; page 2-1) and server devices that handle requests from the client devices (J2EE server; page 2-2), the remote devices comprising at least one server device that is configured as a Web server (Servlets and JSP pages ... web clients; page 2-1 and Component that are deployed ... and Enterprise JavaBeans; page 2-2).

10. As to claim 16, Shannon teaches one or more applications configured to be executed on one or more computing devices (Application clients ... desk top computer; page 2-1 and a high end J2EE product ... a collection of machines; page 2-8), the applications handling requests submitted from remote computing devices (Servlets and JSP pages ... requests from web clients; page 2-1, and Enterprise JavaBeans ... business logic for a J2EE applications; page 2-2), a networking platform to support the one or more applications (HTTP, Java Transaction API, RMI-IIOP, JavaIDL, JDBC, Java Message Service, Java naming and Directory Interface, JavaMail; pages 2-5 thru 2-6), and an application programming interface to interface the one or more applications with the networking platform (Java Message Service, Java naming and Directory Interface, JavaMail; pages 2-5 thru 2-6), the application program interface comprising various types (JavaIDL API, JDBC Core API, EJB, JSP, etc. pages 6-1 to 6-2).

11. However, Shannon does not explicitly teach the application program interface comprising various types related to constructing user interfaces. Shannon teaches the J2EE specification requires to providing a Java Compatible runtime environment (page 6-1), application clients are typically GUI programs (page 2-1), and the J2EE client core is typically built on Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition technology (page 2-3). Sun teaches the Java 2 Platform Standard Edition provides the API comprising various types related to constructing user interfaces (java.applet, java.awt, java.awt.datatransfer, java.security, java.text, java.util, etc; pages 1-3).

12. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the J2SE is part of the J2EE framework (also as set forth in the previous paragraph, i.e. paragraph 6), and the combination of Shannon and Sun would provide a complete teaching of J2EE.

13. As to claim 28, Shannon teaches a computer system including one or more microprocessors and one or more software programs (Application clients ... desk top computer; page 2-1 and a high end J2EE product ... a collection of machines; page 2-8), the one or more software programs utilizing an application program interface to request services from an operating system (JDBC, database; pages 2-3 thru 2-4), the application program interface including separate commands to request services (JavaIDL API, JDBC Core API, EJB, JSP, etc. pages 6-1 to 6-2).

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14. However, Shannon does not explicitly teach the application program interface including separate commands to request services comprising services related to constructing user interfaces. Shannon teaches the J2EE specification requires to providing a Java Compatible runtime environment (page 6-1), application clients are typically GUI programs (page 2-1), and the J2EE client core is typically built on Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition technology (page 2-3). Sun teaches the Java 2 Platform Standard Edition provides the API comprising various types related to constructing user interfaces (java.applet, java.awt, java.awt.datatransfer, java.security, java.text, java.util, etc; pages 1-3).

15. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the J2SE is part of the J2EE framework (also as set forth in the previous paragraph, i.e. paragraph 6), and the combination of Shannon and Sun would provide a complete teaching of J2EE.

16. As to claim 29, see rejection of claim 1 above.

17. As to claim 30, Shannon teaches receiving a request from a remote computing device, the request containing a call to the set of functions (Servlets and JSP pages ... requests from web clients; page 2-1).

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18. Claims 5-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sun (Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition, v 1.2.2 API Specification) in view of Flanagan (Java in a Nutshell).

19. As to claim 5, Sun teaches an application program interface embodied on one or more computer readable media (API specification of the Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition; page 1) comprising multiple types related to constructing user interfaces (java.applet, java.awt ... for creating user interface, java.awt.datatransfer, java.security, java.text, java.util, etc; pages 1-3), the types comprising classes (classes; page 1), interfaces (interfaces; pages 1).

20. However, Sun does not explicitly teach the types comprising delegates, structures and enumerations. Flanagan teaches the type comprising delegates (MenuComponent, MenuBar, MenuItem, Menu; page 239, Fig. 19-2), and enumerations (java.util Enumeration; page 342). Although Sun does not teach structures, it would have been obvious the structures are supported because Sun supports abstract class which function as structure.

21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was that the teaching of Sun and Flanagan are related because they teaching about the same system (i.e. Java Standard Edition) and the reference of Flanagan clearly show the description of the APIs supported by Sun's system, and the combination of Sun and Flanagan would provide the users a complete references of Java Standard Edition for Java 2 Platform.

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22. As to claim 6, Flanagan teaches the classes comprise a form class that represents a window or a dialog box that makes up an application's user interface (java.awt.Dialog, This class encapsulates a dialog box window ... with setLayout(); page 247).

23. As to claim 7, Flanagan teaches the form class has multiple members comprising one or more of public static properties, public static methods, public instance constructors, public instance methods, public instance properties, public instance events, protected instance properties, and protected instance methods (public Dialog (Frame parent, Boolean modal), public String getTitle(); page 247).

24. As to claim 8, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise a button control interface that allows a control to act like a button on a form (java.awt.Button encapsulates a GUI pushbutton that displays a specified textual label; page 240).

25. As to claim 9, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise a container control interface that provides functionality for a control to act as a parent for other controls (java.awt.Container implements a component that can contain other components; page 246).

26. As to claim 10, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise an editing notification interface (java.awt.TextArea, java.awt.TextComponent, java.awt.TextField; pages 267-268).

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27. As to claim 11, Sun teaches the interfaces comprise a data object interface that provides a format independent mechanism for transferring data (java.awt.datatransfer; page 1).

28. As to claim 12, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise a feature support interface that specifies a standard interface for retrieving feature information from a current system (System.getProperties(), Font.getFont(), Color.getColor(); page 193).

29. As to claim 13, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise a message filter interface (applet security, java.lang.SecurityManager class defines a number of methods that the system calls to check whether a certain operation is permitted in the current environment; page 199).

30. As to claim 14, Flanagan teaches the interfaces comprise a handle-exposing interface to expose handles (java.awt.Container, getComponents() returns an array of the components contained in a container; page 246).

31. As to claim 15, see rejections of claims 8-14 above.

32. Claims 2, 17-27 and 31-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shannon (Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition Specification, v1.2) in view of Sun (Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition, v 1.2.2 API Specification) further in view of Flanagan (Java in a Nutshell).

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33. As to claim 2, Sun teaches the various types comprising classes (classes; page 1), interfaces (interfaces; pages 1).

34. However, Sun does not explicitly teach the various types comprising delegates, structures and enumerations. Flanagan teaches the type comprising delegates (MenuComponent, MenuBar, MenuItem, Menu; page 239, Fig. 19-2), and enumerations (java.util Enumeration; page 342). Although Sun does not teach structures, it would have been obvious the structures are supported because Sun supports abstract class which function as structure.

35. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was that the teaching of Sun and Flanagan are related because they teaching about the same system (i.e. Java Standard Edition) and the reference of Flanagan clearly show the description of the APIs supported by Sun's system, and the combination of Sun and Flanagan would provide the users a complete references of Java Standard Edition for Java 2 Platform.

36. As to claim 17, see rejection of claim 2 above.

37. As to claims 18-27, see rejections of claims 6-15 above.

38. As to claim 31, Shannon teaches creating a namespace with functions that enable drawing and construction of user interfaces (application client container; page 2-2, the J2EE client core is typically built on Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition technology; page 2-3 and Figure 2-1).

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However, Shannon does not teach the name space defining classes, interfaces, delegates, structures and enumerations.

39. Sun teaches the name space defining classes, interfaces (classes; page 1 and interfaces; page 1). Flanagan teaches the type comprising delegates (MenuComponent, MenuBar, MenuItem, Menu; page 239, Fig. 19-2), and enumerations (java.util Enumeration; page 342).

Although Sun does not teach structures, it would have been obvious the structures are supported because Sun supports abstract class which function as structure.

40. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was that J2SE is part of the J2EE framework (also as set forth in the previous paragraph, i.e. paragraph 6), and the combination of Shannon and Sun would provide a complete teaching of J2EE, and the teaching of Sun and Flanagan are related because they teaching about the same system (i.e. Java Standard Edition) and the reference of Flanagan clearly show the description of the APIs supported by Sun's system, and the combination of Sun and Flanagan would provide the users a complete references of Java Standard Edition for Java 2 Platform.

41. As to claim 32-40, see rejection of claims 6-14 above.

Response to Arguments

42. Applicant's arguments filed 7/12/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

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In the remarks, Applicant argued in substance that (1) there is no motivation to combine the references of Shannon and Sun, and (2) there is no motivation to combine the teaching of references of Sun and Flanagan.

Examiner respectfully traverses the Applicant's arguments:

- As to the point (1), Shannon teaches the "Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition Specification", wherein on page 6-1 discloses "The container provide all application components with the Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition, v1.2 (J2SE) APIs", which means J2SE APIs is part of the J2EE APIs. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivate to combine the teaching of Shannon and Sun for complete teaching of all the APIs that are supported by the J2EE.

- As to the point (2), Sun teaches the Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition which provides the list of packages that are supported, and Flanagan teaches the details of those packages. Therefore, combination of Sun and Flanagan is to provide a complete teaching of Java 2 Platform Standard Edition APIs.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Diem K. Cao whose telephone number is (571) 272-3760. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 5:30AM - 2:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the TC 2100 Group receptionist at 571-272-2100.

Due to the realignment of WG 2120, effective March 20, 2005, AU 2126 will become AU 2194.

Diem Cao


MENG-AL T. AN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER